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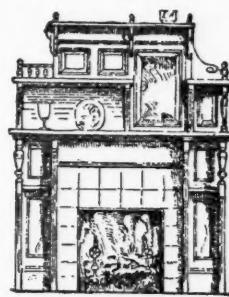
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE Fisheries Commission has resumed its sessions, but the demands of Sir Charles Tupper in behalf of Canada are said to prevent any approach to an agreement. This is the more likely as the concession of Reciprocity from our side is needed to save the Conservative party in Canada from going to pieces. The farming class generally, and the French *habitans* especially, will not continue to support Sir John Macdonald's government, if while it continues to obstruct Commercial Union it secures nothing in its place. On the other hand the sentimental Tories, who value the British alliance, will not allow Sir John to carry the party over to the support of a measure which must lead to the independence of Canada, as it would bring the country into much closer relations with the United States than with the United Kingdom. It must gratify these loyalists to see that in London there is a growing preference for Commercial Union, on the ground that whatever its effects on the integrity of the Empire, it would be a good thing for English investors in Canadian securities!

As not over a million and a half of the four millions of people in Canada are British in any effective sense of the word, the present position of the country corresponds to the wishes of a minority only. Its separation from the British Empire is only a question of time, and that would be all the shorter were it not for the fear that separation would mean incorporation—or as the Canadians usually choose to call it “annexation” to the United States. They very much mistake the temper of the American people if they suppose that we are anxious to assume the responsibility of governing this continent up to Greenland and the North Pole, or to add the French, of the Quebec province to the miscellaneous population we have already on hand. Commercial Union will give us all we want of Canada, and also will give Canada all she can want of us. But Reciprocity never.

IN the Senate, there has been a report from the Judiciary Committee against the confirmation of Mr. Lamar, the Democratic minority, however, making their own report in favor of it. The present prospect is that by the vote of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, and one or more other Republicans, probably including Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, the nomination will be confirmed. At the same time it is true that the feeling of Republicans everywhere appears entirely unanimous that this is not a proper appointment, and that the Senate should not advise and consent to its making. The subject has already been fully discussed in these columns, and we can only reiterate what has been said: that Mr. Lamar is not qualified as a lawyer for such a judgeship; that he is unacceptable because of his association with the evil political record of his State; and that as a eulogist of Calhoun, and an original Secessionist, his attitude toward the amended Constitution cannot be that which the people of the reunited republic demand of a life-term Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Lamar individually is one thing; as a candidate for this exalted place he must be viewed without regard to personal feeling. A number of men have been nominated to the bench of the United States Supreme Court whom the Senate did not confirm.

MEANWHILE, Mr. Lamar has resigned his Secretaryship, and the President, in a very glowing letter, has accepted the resignation. This makes the situation much freer from complication. Mr. Vilas and Mr. Dickinson can now be confirmed, and the judgeship can be separately dealt with.

MR. STEWART, in explaining his position to the Nevadans whom he is supposed to represent, has written a long and ener-

getic letter, containing, of course, some uncontested facts. Its weakness consists in its avoidance of the question whether Mr. Lamar is legally qualified, and in its specious discussion of theories concerning the rights of Southern men to places in the government. For instance, while he thinks the late Judge Woods did not represent the South, because, though a resident of Alabama when appointed, he was born in Ohio, he even denies to Judge Harlan the character of a Southern man, because though a Kentuckian born and bred, he did not join in the Rebellion, but upheld the Union! This is logic indeed. It might be referred to the shades of Henry Clay, John J. Crittenden, John Bell, and Andrew Johnson for an appropriate reply.

Yet we do not by any means say that if Mr. Cleveland can find a Southern lawyer of high standing in his profession, it should be objected to him that he served in the Confederate Army. That, of itself, though certainly not a recommendation, may be endured; but when associated with Mississippi repudiation, and shot-gun outrages, and with ultra Calhoun doctrines as to the national authority, the load becomes too great for men who cherish the results that Abraham Lincoln's time achieved. No such man as L. Q. C. Lamar ought to go upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, and any Republican who helps it is either foolishly or treacherously false to the faith which he professes.

THE Blair bill has been the *piece de resistance* in the Senate for over a week, and may occupy even more time yet. Although it has the support of a good number of Democratic senators, irreconcilables are bound to have their say against it. Mr. Reagan, we are sorry to say, began his senatorial career with an attack upon the measure. We respect Mr. Reagan as a man who has not sulked since the war, but has addressed himself with honesty and ability to the general good of the country, as he understands it. But because Texas feels the need of no better schools than it can afford from its own resources, are the other Southern States to have no better? When Virginia came into the Union she already had ceded to the nation great domains of public land, whose retention would have made her independent of any outside aid to her schools. In this step New York and other States united with her, and the Carolinas and Georgia followed her example some time afterward. When Texas was admitted she retained her great area of unoccupied territory in her own hands, and kept it within her boundaries, and even now she is grasping for more. She has lands enough to furnish her with the best system of schools and colleges that could be erected, while the South Atlantic States are battling with both poverty and illiteracy. Mr. Reagan should be able to see over the fence round Texas.

IT shows how scanty the arguments against the bill are that Mr. Vest was obliged to call in question the social utility of education, alleging the amount of crime committed in New Jersey, for instance, as proving that schools are not the help to public morals they are alleged to be. Mr. Vest is one of the men who should not join in opposition to the bill. His own State of Missouri is one of those which greatly need a lift on the educational road. The possibilities of Missouri are great, but they lie altogether in the direction of better schools, better order, more diversification of industry, and a higher average of intelligence among the mass of the people. We know that some of the practical educators of Missouri demand the Blair bill, and have done so from the beginning of the discussion. Mr. Vest lost an admirable opportunity for silence, when he suggested a comparison of State with State. Mr. Reagan was wise enough not to press that argument.

THE speech of Senator Voorhees, in reply to Mr. Sherman, was notable in one particular only,—its flat contradiction of views which he had previously expressed. In 1881, at the opening of the Atlanta Exposition, his address was a strong statement of the protectionist case, and its facts and arguments, as the *Chattanooga Times* remarks, were such as Judge Kelley might have employed. Now, he is of precisely an opposite opinion: the rejoinder to Mr. Sherman was a rehash of Free Trade notions. It seems rather remarkable that the Democratic Senators should have left the President's case to such a defender.

MR. CARLISLE announced the House Committees at the close of last week. The delay in publishing the list is not compensated by the quality of the selections. The South has about a third of the seats in Congress. Yet it has 29 chairmanship, to the North's 22, and the 29 far outweigh the 22 in their importance. Of course Mr. Mills is chairman of Ways and Means, which, as we predicted, contains neither Mr. Morse nor any other Democrat from New England. There is to be no breaking of ranks on the question of free trade in fish. Mr. Bland still keeps his place as Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures although his theories on these subjects are very extreme. Mr. Randall has Appropriations, in spite of the wild exhortations from many of the Free Traders to degrade and "crush" him. Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, has Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. Clardy, of Missouri, has Commerce, neither of these selections being for a reason intelligible to the people of the seaboard States; while the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi has a chairman and five other members from States which lie on that river. Mr. Clements of Georgia, has Civil Service Reform, although he has declared himself the open and positive enemy of such Reform, and a majority of the members of the committee are said to be of the same mind. Mr. Cox, of New York, has the Eleventh Census, which is a better selection. The Committee on Education, with Mr. Candler of Georgia, as chairman, may contain some friend of the Blair bill, but is understood to have been packed against that measure, as it was two years ago.

In the assignment of chairmanships, Pennsylvania falls off from 5 to 3, and Indiana from 5 to 2, while New York rises from 4 to 6. Mr. Cox is said to have refused a place on the Committee of Ways and Means, unless he were put second. But it is said that he has rather weakened in his devotion to Free Trade, as have his friends of Tammany Hall, in the face of the hostility of the workingmen of that city.

THE contest of Mr. Thoebe for the Covington district, now represented by Speaker Carlisle, has been postponed for a week after a preliminary hearing, to give the Speaker time to prepare an answer to Mr. Thoebe's affidavits. Up to that time he had seen proper to take no notice whatever of the contest. He had not complied with any of the requirements of the law of procedure in such cases, and he neither attended the hearings himself nor was represented by counsel. If he has had any notion that the contest was not in earnest, or that Mr. Thoebe would fail to make out a strong *prima facie* case, he must be undeceived by this time. The affidavits presented by Mr. Thoebe's counsel cover a number of very grave charges as to the way in which the election was conducted, and Mr. Carlisle's majority made out, in the back-counties of the district. And it is a very grave point if it can be shown that several alterations in the returns are made in one hand-writing.

It may be that Mr. Carlisle can make out a clear case in his own behalf. It creates some presumption in his favor that the Covington district gave a Democratic majority in the subsequent State election, when the party was shaken up so badly in other parts of the State. But, on the other hand, it may have been that Mr. Carlisle lost his election by over-confidence in the face of Mr. Thoebe's "still hunt" for votes. At any rate, Mr. Carlisle has to satisfy a bigger tribunal than the House and its Committee on

Elections, and his friends well may wish that his answer may be decisive.

This contest, like every other, shows the absurdity of leaving such questions to the decision of the House, instead of making them over to the national judiciary, as England has done since the time when the provision contained in our Constitution was copied from her traditions. If the law stood as in England, the case would have been heard, its merits thoroughly investigated by the district court in which Covington is situated, or by some special court holding a session there, and a decision reached before Congress met. The English judges have their party affiliations and prejudices as well as ours, but the country has ample confidence in their integrity and impartiality. The judge who gave Mr. McCarthy the seat for Londonderry no doubt detested that gentleman's Home Rule principles, but he acted justly, according to the evidence before him.

No separate interest affected by the President's recommendations excites so much attention and discussion as does wool. While a few manufacturers in New England have joined the cry for free wool, the manufacturers generally speak against it, on the ground that the protection of our native wools has secured us a cheaper and better supply of wool than we ever were able to get under Free Trade. Thus the reduction of the duty in 1857 sent wool of every grade up in price, and the imposition of a heavier duty in 1867 reduced the price of all grades.

It is alleged from the other side (1) that certain localities show a decrease in wool production under Protection; and (2) that the reduction of duties in 1883 caused no increase in the importations of wool. Both statements are true: neither is to the point. The growth of manufactures in Northern New England and in Ohio, made much land in these localities too valuable for wool-growing. This caused a transfer of the sheep business to other and less valuable lands, especially in the far West, while the whole wool product of the country was increased. And the fact that no more wool was imported after 1883 is due to the injury done to our woolen industries by the excessive reductions of that year. We import less wool in fleeces and far more in cloths than before that year. The market for native wools has been injured by the injury to the woolen business, and the numbers of our sheep have been reduced accordingly about 5,867,000.

The problem cannot be solved except by regarding the wool and the woolen industries as one interest, as was done in forming the wool tariff of 1867. We must put up the duties on woolens to create a home market for American wool; and we must put up the duties on wool to secure that market to our wool-growers. Mr. Randall is said to have expressed his willingness to support the latter half of this proposal. But it will be altogether useless without the other. It is idle to legislate to keep out wool which does not come in.

IT is said in some quarters that the cause of Protection is going to suffer through the disagreement of its friends as to a programme. Are the enemies of the protective policy in any better case? There certainly is as much dissension in the Democratic ranks as in those of the Republican, and more. Some of them want to abolish the internal revenue taxes, root and branch. Senator Brown, of Georgia, speaks for a large body of the Southern people and their representatives, when he urges this. They care far more for the repeal of the tax on whiskey and apple-jack, than for the reduction of the Tariff duties, or the removal of the tax on tobacco. No feature of the government annoys them so much as the suppression of illicit distilling. This business in the South always has been a local one; but the present policy of the government confines it to great establishments, and prevents each neighborhood from supplying its own wants. If Mr. Randall could get them leave to distill apple juice as of old, they would think him a great man.

The Republicans generally are agreed as to the repeal of the

tax on tobacco, and that any further reduction shall not be effected either by transferring imported "necessaries" to the free list of the Tariff, or by enacting "free whiskey." They probably would unite on a repeal or reduction of the sugar duties, if they were clear that the sorghum cane is not to be the source of our sugar supply. Probably they will agree to entrust that possibility to a bounty on home-made sugar. But the wiser Republican leaders, as for instance Mr. Sherman, know that they would alienate the moderate Temperance men by relieving intoxicants from the burden of taxation. While the ultra Prohibitionists are opposed to this form of taxation, on the ground that it gives recognition to liquor as a lawful thing, this is not true of the moderate men, who belong naturally to the Republican party, and who have been detached from it in some States by what they regard as indifference to the evils of the liquor traffic. The continuance of the whiskey tax goes with High License as a part of that anti-saloon policy by which the Republican party is retrieving its losses without becoming itself a party of Prohibition. To repeal that tax would be to give the liquor dealers with one hand much if not all that High License demands from them with the other.

IN Philadelphia High License means a good deal more than a higher charge for a license. It means such an amount of guarantee for past good order and future good behavior as will drive a great number of the "saloon" people out of the business. The application for license must be endorsed by a large number of the citizens of the district in which the saloon is situated, and as no person can sign more than one such petition, it will be impossible in some of the down-town wards to find enough endorsers for half the saloons. Besides this the courts are given discretion as to granting or refusing a license, after hearing all that the residents of the neighborhood have to say against it. This sifting process must result in closing a great number of the present establishments as fast as their old licenses expire, and it is said that already hundreds have been closed because their owners despair of complying with the conditions of the law. We hope the judges will exercise their negative discretion in the case of saloons situated near our institutions for the education of young men.

THE election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention in Louisiana is a victory for the cause of good government and political honesty. Gov. McEnery, who showed so much candor and fairness to his political opponent only when *in extremis*, has been beaten, and Mr. Nichols has obtained a majority. As Mr. McEnery was the candidate of the worst element in the State, and Mr. Nichols seems to be worthy of respect, the shift from the one to the other will be a gain on all hands. And the fairness Mr. Nichols showed to the Republicans of the State on a former occasion, in the face of the wrath of the bull-dozers of his party, encourages the hope that the days of Mexican politics may be numbered, even in Louisiana.

The present danger is of a corrupt bargain between Gov. McEnery,—who probably will run,—and the weaker element among the Republicans. It is not unnatural, but very short-sighted, for an oppressed party to desire the defeat and humiliation of the other party by whatever means. But Southern Republicanism has nothing to gain from the vicious elements in the white Democracy and their representatives. Of course, if the Republicans have not been so disorganized by a decade of the policy Mr. McEnery represents as to have little hope of carrying the State, that would be the best result.

AT this writing there is no apparent reason for expecting an early settlement of the labor troubles in the Schuylkill and Lehigh coal regions, and the public inconvenience from the suspension of operations bids fair to increase. On Wednesday, a committee of business men from the town of Shenandoah called upon Mr. Corbin, President of the Reading corporation, by appointment, and after a conference went away with the appearance of having been impressed with the view of the case presented by him.

IN 1861 a man named Logan Sigman, said to have been a soldier in the army of the United States, shot and killed a young man in his own State, Kentucky, for hurrahing for Jefferson Davis. In 1885 his extradition from the State of Missouri was secured, and he was put on trial in Louisville for committing a murder in this act. The jury disagreed, and he now is on trial a second time. Very naturally the Grand Army of the Republic is indignant at this proceeding, and its members have contributed to his defense. We do not justify his act. But it certainly was not a whit worse than a thousand acts committed by the enemies of the Union at that time, including among the first their assault on the nation's life. They are very eloquent as to the propriety of "burying the issues of the war," although not one in a thousand of them has expressed the slightest regret for his share in that transaction. They require for themselves oblivion and amnesty, as though this were their right; but in this case they have neither oblivion nor amnesty to show to a Union soldier, whose offense was at bottom no more criminal than theirs, and who no more forfeited his life under the law of Kentucky against murder, than they forfeited theirs under the law of the United States against treason. If it could be shown that his offense was one of personal malevolence, apart from the excitements of the time, the case would be different. But there seems to be no ground for charging this.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT goes to jail for three months for the offense of attending an Irish meeting called by an English Liberal Association, the police themselves exonerating him from all the charges so freely circulated by the loyalist press of England and Ireland, and telegraphed to America. Mr. Timothy Harrington goes to jail because a newspaper in which he has no longer any interest or control, (as its editor and publisher swears), continues to publish accounts of proclaimed meetings. An old woman of seventy-five goes to jail for the offense of being found on the street at a time when the Irish police are mauling the Irish people. A shop-keeper goes to jail for displaying an Irish harp and crown in his window. Several Irishmen go to jail for cheering Mr. Gladstone. A girl of twelve goes to jail for the offense of standing at her father's own door, while he is being turned out of the house he built. Two children, under twelve, go to jail for blowing tin-trumpets, thereby intimidating the officers of the Crown.

But an Irish landlord points a Winchester repeating rifle at a boy during an eviction, and insists on an apology from Mr. Gladstone for referring to the fact, on the ground that he had not touched the spring which loads the rifle. The police who shoot down people on the streets of Mitchellstown are complimented by the authorities, and the verdict of the coroner's jury against them is quashed by the judges. "Emergency men" in charge of farms from which tenants have been evicted, are given all the privileges of the police, when they shoot any one whom they fear as likely to attack them. And all this in a country singularly free from crime when the coercion law was enacted, and similarly free from it even now, in the face of all these provocations. An Irish judge has just delivered a charge to the grand jury in which he discusses the fact that the Irish average of crimes is so much below that of Great Britain, and is lowest in the South of Ireland. He was not so shameless as to attribute the difference either to coercion, or to the failure of juries to convict in the face of evidence.

THE chances of war along the line which divides the Teuton from the Slav, as bloody as that which raged in 1870-71 along the line which divides the Celto-Latin from the Teuton, is the nightmare of Europe still. We still are of the belief that the movements of troops on the part of Russia are of the nature of "demonstrations in force" rather than of preparations for war. To begin hostilities in the very heart of winter would be no wisdom; and these movements are too early to have reference to the opening of spring. The Czar is angry because he has been thwarted in the matter of Bulgaria, deceived by impudently forged letters as to the attitude of the German government in that matter, and

shut out of Central Europe by the new triple alliance which has superceded the old union of the three Emperors. And when an autocrat is angry, something must be done to express his wrath; but we think that he still is sane enough not to throw himself headlong against the alliance, without an atom of support from any quarter. Certainly if President Carnot speaks for France, that country has no intention now of crossing the German frontier. In Denmark the resistance of the popular branch of the legislature has thwarted the policy of military preparation, which the King and the nobility favor. And in the Balkan Peninsula the impetuosity of Russia has alienated the new nationalities, whom a little consideration would have bound to her by ties of lasting friendship. So she must fight, if at all, single-handed against the most powerful military and political combination in Europe, with the almost complete certainty of losing her Baltic provinces to Germany as the penalty of defeat.

TURKEY is taking steps to prevent the conversion of Moslems to Christianity by the agency of schools. For the future, the schools established by foreigners of any kind must have a special permission to teach, and this permission is to be granted only on condition that religion shall not be taught. This is not so much a new law, as an administrative announcement of the intention to enforce the old law. The unalterable and traditional code, which binds every Moslem country equally and absolutely, requires the government to do everything that is needed to prevent the conversion of Moslems to any other faith, and to punish both missionary and convert when the precautions taken have proved unavailing. A Moslem government is tolerant of such conversion only when it is altogether unfaithful to the principles of its religion. It cannot take an attitude of secular indifference to such matters, because it is at once both Church and State in indissoluble union. Missionary operations have been tolerated only through the remission of officials, and this new order, probably, will check that remission for a time.

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH ON THE MESSAGE.

BY common consent Mr. Sherman's speech in the Senate upon the financial and economic issues raised by the President in his message is an event of high importance. No other man is at once so well qualified and so fully authorized to represent the Republican party in the response which it must make to Mr. Cleveland's challenge. Mr. Sherman now stands, upon all subjects relating to the Treasury, as the most experienced and most distinguished Republican. To those subjects he has given many years of practical and active attention, not only in the Senate but at the head of the Department itself, and with his vigorous mental equipment this experience has united to produce the qualities of a ripe and strong statesmanship.

Naturally, the speech divided itself into two parts, a refutation and criticism of the message, and a statement of a better and more sensible scheme of procedure. As to the former, the follies of the message presented a broad and inviting field of attack. As we have already said, no American President, unless we are to except Andrew Johnson, ever sent to Congress a more indefensible communication. Its form and substance, its omissions and its contents, were alike preposterous. With the whole of them Mr. Sherman deals like a master. He castigates the extravagance of language with which Mr. Cleveland declares that on account of the surplus the country is on the brink of ruin, and he points out that if this be the case it must be attributed to the failure of the President himself, his Secretary of the Treasury, and his party friends in the House of Representatives, to take the steps they should have taken.

But while it was altogether appropriate that the message should be dealt with as it deserved, and the responsibility for any evils of the surplus placed where it chiefly if not entirely belongs, the outline which Mr. Sherman presents of the Republican plan of finance is of greater importance and interest. This is consistent

with what he had heretofore informally suggested in a newspaper "interview." He would repeal the tobacco taxes altogether, and also that part of the spirits taxes which is derived from licenses. (These he thinks could be reimposed by the States, if they so desired, and make that much relief for local taxation.) As to the Tariff, he would deal with it on strictly Protection principles. He would remove the duty on sugar in part or altogether, (his actual suggestion is one-half), and he would make up the loss of protection to American production of the article by a bounty. And he would not take the duty off "raw materials," if by this designation is to be meant wool and iron ore. He pointed out, what cannot be too often repeated or too seriously respected, that the whole system of Protection depends, first, upon its inclusion of all forms of legitimate industry, and, second, upon the treatment of these with fairness and good faith. The wool fleece taken from the sheep's back, he said, is the finished product of the farmer, as the cloth is of the manufacturer, and the coat of the tailor, and "the rights of every producer should have equal and just consideration without fear or favor."

Mr. Sherman did not advocate the distribution of the surplus, but he cited the facts that Jefferson, in 1806, suggested the use of the surplus then existing for "public education, roads, rivers, and canals," and that Jackson, in 1836, first recommended distribution and then approved the bill that ordered it. These were Democratic precedents, and derived from Democrats with whom it will hardly be proposed,—unless by Mr. Lowell,—to compare the present incumbent of the White House.

That Mr. Sherman's outline of the Republican policy is in the main sound we scarcely need declare, for it corresponds closely with what we have urged steadily for a long time—if it be judged impracticable to retain the present revenues and apply the excess to the relief of local taxation. Mr. Sherman does not propose the entire repeal of the internal revenue taxes. And in the customs duties he does propose the abatement or removal of that on sugar. These are the two main features in any sensible plan of diminishing the present revenues, and all that may be added to them will be merely detail. Mr. Sherman's speech makes the reasons for this plan entirely plain, and it will furnish the basis for intelligent Republican discussion of the subject for months to come.

JONES VERY, POET AND MYSTIC.¹

WE talk glibly of "poetical inspiration," meaning by that nothing more than an exalted condition of the mind, which we no more ascribe to the influence of any higher spirit than we do the most ordinary mental frame. But the origin of the phrase is in a profound belief shared by Pagans, Jews and Christians, that the higher and genuine forms of poetic utterance have behind them a superhuman inspirer. All the classic literature bears witness to the fact of this belief, which modern mimics of the classic invocations of Apollo and the Muses have made incredible to us. Our Teutonic and Scandinavian fore-fathers traced the poetic fervor to the highest of their gods. "Woden est furor" says old Adam of Bremen; and one form of the divine fury which expresses Odium is the poetic exaltation of the scald. The Hebrews had a profound conviction that the Spirit of Jehovah spake by their psalmists, whose works form the national song-book of the Jewish nation. The Apostle re-affirms the belief when he tells the Ephesians "Be not drunken with wine, wherein is excess [or riot], but be filled [drunken] with the spirit, speaking to one another in psalms, hymns, and spiritual songs, singing and making melody with your heart to the Lord." He recognizes the relation of this spiritual exaltation to its wretched counterfeit, spirituous exaltation, just as our fathers did, when they made Odium eat nothing, but live on wine. Milton with perfect veracity and seriousness invokes the Spirit of God to enable him to write worthily the great epic. And in our own country, we have had a poet, who believed with equal seriousness and simplicity that God inspired

¹ ESSAYS AND POEMS. By Jones Very. Pp. vii. and 175. Boston: Little & Brown, 1839.

POEMS. By Jones Very. With an Introductory Memoir by William P. Andrews. Pp. xii. and 160. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1883.

POEMS AND ESSAYS: By Jones Very. Complete and Revised Edition. With a Biographical Sketch by James Freeman Clarke, and a Preface by C. A. Bartol. Pp. xxvi. and 526. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1886.

SONGS AND SINGERS OF THE LIBERAL FAITH. By Alfred P. Putnam. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1875. [Pp. 335-347: Jones Very.]

his verse, and who refused to allow his editors to make any change in it, because it was not his to change.

Jones Very was the son of a seafaring family in Salem, Mass. His father and both his grandfathers were ship-captains, and perhaps the influence of the sea passed into his blood. He was born in Salem in 1813, and died there in 1880. He made two long voyages with his father in his boyhood, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He entered Harvard in 1834, graduated in 1836, and was appointed Greek tutor, and at the same time prosecuted his studies in the Divinity School. It was at this time that the divine afflatus came on him, and it is said that some of his poems were written on the backs of Greek exercises, in the hope of awakening his students to spiritual life. His character and his verse alike attracted the attention of Emerson, Channing, Miss Peabody, Hawthorne, R. H. Dana, Freeman Clarke, Bryant, and others. He was a mystic in an unmystical generation, and in the centre of the intensely intellectual Liberalism of Eastern Massachusetts. He had little quarrel with his surroundings, for he was concerned with other matters than the theological disputes of his time. Indeed he remained a Unitarian—the only Unitarian mystic known to us, unless Channing be counted one—and in 1843 he was numbered in the ministry of that body. But such a sonnet as that on "The Incarnation," (collected Poems: p. 262), shows how indifferent he was to sectarian limitations of any kind.

In 1839 Mr. Emerson and Miss Peabody published a volume containing three prose essays and sixty-four short poems, mostly sonnets. This volume, which is now very rare, was until five years ago the only book which enabled any reader to form an estimate of Very's genius. And it still remains the most important publication of his poetry, for his inspiration varied with the lapse of time, becoming as he himself said, of a much less clear and distinct character in later years. The years 1836-1839 were its high-tide, and the poems of this first period its clearest evidence. We have no doubt that many of the poems which Mr. Andrews collected in 1883, and of those which are inserted in the "complete edition" of his works, belong to this earlier period. But as in neither of these volumes any attempt has been made to distinguish earlier from later, we are compelled to have recourse to the sixty-four poems of 1839 as possessing a singular importance. And it is unfortunate that neither of the recent collections distinguish these poems from the rest. In the complete edition they occupy pages 69 to 96, and pages 154 to 161. In Mr. Andrews's collection they are mingled with the rest, the arrangement being with a view to a clear exhibition of the poet's thought.

As a theologian Jones Very was a mystic, in that he resolved all religious duty into immediate relation to God and surrender to the divine will. He was thus a kind of quietist, who believed in the suppression of "creaturely activity," even of an intellectual kind, in order that the Spirit might utter itself in the inward silence. Religion to him was inward illumination and feeling, to the exclusion of doctrinal reasonings, of ritualistic forms however simple, and of all relations except that of the soul to God. In his later years he grew broader in this last respect. He found that humanity, country, kindred, friends were equally the object of religious regard. He emerged to some extent out of the mystical devotion to the abstract-universal, and became a concrete citizen of Salem. His mysticism became less pure as his inspiration became less intense, and the theocratic idea, which is polar to mysticism and furnishes the real ground-work of New England's piety, came to its rights in his thinking. The thirty-seven sonnets on the Puritan settlement of Massachusetts Bay, the "Political Sonnets," many of the "Hymns," and all the "Miscellaneous Poems," contained in the complete edition, seem to us to belong to this later time.

His poetry never will attain to the widest popularity; but it should be favorite reading with the large body of devout and thoughtful people who are not theologically hide-bound. It shows everywhere the influence of Wordsworth, which was dominant at the time when Mr. Very was a college student and tutor, and which must have had great attractions for such a mind. Shakespeare, as we learn from two of the prose essays, was his other master, and Charles Eliot Norton says his poems are "as if written by a George Herbert, who had studied Shakespeare, read Wordsworth, and lived in America." It is not easy to illustrate the character of his verse by samples, for the impression it communicates is rather from continuous contact, than by single instances of force. Here, however, is a sonnet of the early period, which first made us curious to know more of its author, when we read it in a newspaper more than twenty years ago:

Father, Thy wonders do not singly stand,
Nor far removed where feet have seldom strayed;
Around us ever lies the enchanted land,
In marvels rich to Thine own sons displayed.
In finding Thee are all things round us found;
In losing Thee are all things lost besides;

Ears have we, but in vain strange voices sound,
And to our eyes the vision is denied;
We wander in a country far remote,
Mid tombs and ruined piles in death to dwell;
Or on the records of past greatness dote,
And for a buried soul the living sell;
While on our path bewildered falls the night
That ne'er returns us to the fields of light.

Here is the same thought in another shape, in a sonnet not published in 1839, but very probably written before that year:

How strange the thought, that in the very light
Of God's own city we may walking be;
That holy city, where there is no night,
Nor yet the light nor those about us, see!
Its music too may fall upon the ear,
Celestial strains from the angelic choirs;
No soul-entrancing melody we hear,
For naught divine the heavenly strain inspires.
Without a warning, save a voice from heaven,
The holy city doth to earth descend;
To all alike its light is freely given,
And men and angels do their voices blend;
But oft, alas! within its streets we tread
Nor know that to its scenes our souls are dead.

Of course our mystic found no great satisfaction in the current preaching of forty years ago, either Orthodox or Liberal. He went round the clergy of Salem, offering to pray with each for his true spiritual regeneration, to their general astonishment. In a sonnet of 1839 he indicates his relations to the representatives of current religion:

I walk the streets, and though not meanly drest,
Yet none so poor as can with me compare;
For none though weary call me into rest,
And though I hunger, none their substance share;
I ask not for my stay the broken reed,
That fails me when I need a friendly arm;
I cannot on the loaves and fishes feed
That want the blessing that they may not harm;
I only ask the living word to hear
From tongues that now but speak to utter death;
I thirst for one cool cup of water clear
But drink the riled stream of lying breath;
And wander on though in my Fatherland
Yet hear no welcome voice, and see no beckoning hand.

Another side of his poetry is the subtle Wordsworthian sympathy with nature. His sonnet on "The Columbine" is a notable illustration of its intensity with him:

Still, still my eyes will gaze long fixed on thee,
Till I forget that I am called a man,
And at thy side fast-rooted seem to be,
And the breeze comes with thine my cheek to fan.
Upon this craggy hill our life shall pass,
A life of summer days and summer joys,
Nodding our honey-bells and pliant grass
In which the bee, half-hid, his time employs;
And here we'll drink with thirsty pores the rain,
And turn dew-sprinkled to the rising sun,
And look when in the flaming west again
His orb across the heaven its path has run;
Here left in darkness on the rocky steep,
My weary eyes shall close like folding flowers in sleep.

Quite as keen is his fellow-feeling for our poor relations on the lower step of the ladder of life, as is shown by this "To a Robin:"

Thou need'st not flutter from thy half-built nest
Whene'er thou hear'st man's hurrying feet go by,
Fearing his eye for harm may on thee rest,
Or he thy young unfinished cottage spy:
All will not heed thee on that swinging bough,
Nor care that round thy shelter spring the leaves,
Nor watch thee on the pool's wet margin now
For clay to plaster straws thy cunning weaves:
All will not hear thy sweet, out-pouring joy,
That with morn's stillness blends the voice of song,
For over-anxious cares their souls employ,
That else upon thy music borne along
And the light wings of heart-ascending prayer
Had learned that Heaven is pleased thy simple joys to share.

He resembles Wordsworth in yet another particular: the collective edition of his works needs weeding. It contains much that is trivial, and also much that is utterly prosaic. Indeed for most readers Mr. Andrews's anthology would be the better book, and better still if it were doubled in size. The editors of the complete edition should have followed Mr. Andrews's example in the matter of an index of first lines. This would have enabled them to avoid the blunder of printing the same poem twice, as they have done in several instances, and also of omitting fifteen of the poems Mr. Andrews has given. Yet all this is "looking a gift horse in the mouth," for we owe to them much of Jones Very's best verse, and much that is necessary to a complete understanding of the man. But for their pious zeal many of these poems must have been lost to us.

R. E. T.

A WINTER WALK AT WAVERLY.

THE storm-driven snow-flakes beat angrily upon the windows, as if daring me to face their fury; while from the trees came threats of dire import, as their bare branches lashed the whitened air. A long-planned outing seemed indefinitely postponed; but New England weather proved as uncertain as is that of New Jersey, and as quickly as the wind and snow appeared, so they passed by. As they scurried together over the distant hills, leaving bright sunshine in their track, my companion and I started for a walk, hoping, between the acts of a capricious winter day, to see the oaks at Waverly.

It was fitting that I should see the spot where these trees stood, for the first time, in winter; for it was that great winter of many thousand years ago, the Glacial Epoch, that gave to the place its present contour.

Crossing an undulating meadow, that was a novelty to me, in that our home lowlands have no projecting rocks, we reached one of those strange and not yet wholly accounted for earth works of the long vanished ice-sheet known to geologists as a kame; and upon its side, with others, stands the largest of the oaks that cluster here, a majestic growth of mighty girth, "the noblest Roman of them all." For how long it has withstood the winter storms and summer heats of New England's fickle climate it were in vain to conjecture; yet guided by what is known of oaks, the world over, it is safe to say that this one had burst its acorn-shell before Columbus sighted the Western Continent. And for him who loves an outing, it is something to stand beneath the out-reaching branches of a tree that has doubtless sheltered many an Indian, and may have, deeply embedded within it, the ill-aimed arrowheads of the stone-age hunter.

Leaving the old oak, for a time, we passed along the curious heap of earth and stones, upon which it stands. I can recall nothing that offers a similar out-look, at home, to that which presents itself, when walking on the crest of the kame, except, perhaps, the high railroad bank that skirts the Delaware river meadows. Before reaching its termination, I thought of the great Serpent Mound in Ohio; but this Ice-age mound is straight, not tortuous, and suggested rather a legless lizard that had gorged itself with loose stones until its skin had burst.

On either side of the kame was an undulating meadow, rough and wrinkled with out-cropping rocks as the skin of a warty toad. Near by, flows Beaver Brook, which I was compelled to cross, and learned, then and there, how sadly at fault were my level-country legs. There is a world of comfort in feeling that your footing is sure. The tussocks in the home meadows never fail me, but I had no faith in those gloomy, ice-bespattered rocks. They seemed to take the world quite coolly, with sparkling waters at their feet, and armed cap-a-pie with icicles, but I could not. Rocks and rapids, I maintain, are pretty features of a road-side, but poor substitutes, particularly in winter, for the highway itself. How my companion crossed the brook I never knew: I crept cautiously, and with fair success reached grassy ground again.

A grand old elm, now much decayed, graces the meadow here, and called up at once some of these splendid trees near home. Although so very large, it is not improbable that this tree at Waverly is much younger than some of the oaks near which it stands. I know of many of great size that have not yet rounded out a century, and one in my own yard that not quite sixty years ago was planted by my grandfather the tree being then little more than a switch, now measures over three feet in diameter, a yard or more above the ground; and, at the root, it covers half a square rod, at least. Few would suspect it to be so young a tree.

Why, when such trees as are perfect specimens of their kind, stand near public roads, can they not be held—well semi-sacred, at least? Should not their owners be induced to let them stand? Indeed, could a community do better with a portion of the public funds, than to purchase all such trees for the common good?

Particularly is it true of a level country that the only bit of nature held in common is the sky. I would that here and there a perfect tree could be added to the list. I have known enormous oaks to be felled because they shaded too much ground, and only grass could be made to grow beneath them. It is sad to think that trees, respected even by the Indians, should have no value now. The forest must inevitable disappear, but do our necessities require that no monuments to it shall remain?

My companion,

"Climbing the loose-piled wall that hems
The road along the mill-pond's brink,"

led the way to the ruins of an ancient mill and an old mill-dam, that is still intact, and fairly darted down a stony stairway such as a chamois might admire. My thoughts were all in one channel, while I followed; but the charm of the falling waters compensated for the discomforts of such superlatively rough walking. The lichenized rocks, ancient masonry, scattered shrubbery, troubled

waters, and the fretted frost-work, each beautiful in itself, lent a charm to the whole, and but a few birds were needed to complete the picture. These were wanting, and a single nest of the red-eyed vireo was the only evidence that birds were ever here; and yet I am assured that the whole valley is alive with warblers during the early summer. The mill-dams harbor so much winter-life at home, even birds, that its absence here struck me the more forcibly. It seemed incredible that no winter wren was spider-hunting in the wide gaps between those loose piled stones. But, this late December day, I could not expect to find that

"From 'neath the arching barberry stems,
My footstep scares the sly chewink;"

yet in southern New Jersey this is no uncommon occurrence, for the chewink is a hardy bird, and haunts the sunny nooks of the hill-side, from early to late, and sometimes tarries the year through.

The barberry bushes, still holding their ruddy fruit, were the more attractive because as yet we have none on our mill-pond banks; and, on the other hand, I failed, at first sight, to recognize the privet growing here. At home, this shrub is almost an evergreen, and fruits but sparingly, while the branches of the bushes along Beaver Brook were weighted with coal-black berries, recalling the ebon-clusters of our glaucous smilax.

So staid and steady, save when stirred by freshets, is the flow of the spring brooks in the Jersey lowlands, that a roaring torrent tossing over rocks, even when on an humble scale, works a potent spell, and I would gladly have tarried here until the close of day. It is strange, though, that mere mechanical activity should be so fascinating. I have sat for hours by a meadow brook at home, seeing nothing but the rippling waters; oblivious even to the mosquito's ominous hum. Here, at the mill-pond, are forever the same immovable rocks, and the waters that lash them sing forever the same song. It matters little, whether we come in June or December, a bit whiter or greener as the case may be, yet we stand and gaze by the hour, and lulled by the rushing waters, are often lost in thought. But there are torrents of ever rushing life of far mightier import than mere troubled waters, and why, it may well be asked, do they so seldom attract us? Though cold and forbidding the day, as I clambered, almost helplessly, down what my companion called "the steps," I found in a crevice of the mist-dampened rocks a small black spider that resisted all my efforts to entrap him. Think of the current of his thoughts as they rushed through his brain; for spiders, be they great or small, are as actively intelligent as any ant or bee.

Doubtless, until within a few weeks, the icy waters have sheltered mad-cap life as impetuous in its way as the plunging currents that encompassed it, but it were in vain to seek for it at such a time as this. No fishes flash in the shallows now; no salamanders lurk beneath the flat stones, and beyond, adown the stream, where hardy weeds have worked their way through the crowded rocks, no over-brave frog lingers to contemplate the round of the seasons. All have fled to hidden quarters beyond the reach of some forbidding feature of the winter here, but what that feature is, who knows? I can now, far better than heretofore, realize how many are the differences between localities but three or four hundred miles apart, and how widely the same creatures vary in habit, whether in Massachusetts or New Jersey; a fact that merits constant repetition until its full significance is felt.

Except the ceaseless sound of the falling waters, nothing broke the silence of the little valley. What music would we then have had had a flock of tree-sparrows settled in the scattered shrubs! What melody, if, perched upon the top of a lone cedar, the cardinal had whistled his winter roundelay! How I longed for the blue-birds and the crested tit, and placed, in my fancy, a Carolina wren upon the rocks, where its song would blend with the roar of the rushing waters about it. Could the winter songs that gladden my home hillside but be brought to this wild spot and paradise would be almost regained.

It was with unwilling steps that I turned from the flashing water-fall. That unchecked flow leaping over and through the loose wall soothed me, as does the moaning of pine trees or the murmur of the sea; and who, while happy, cares to brave an uncertain world? The distant hill-top, bathed in warm light, was so beautiful from afar, that one might readily doubt if its merits would increase by nearer acquaintance.

Following, as best I could, my sure-footed companion, we crossed the valley and walked rapidly over steadily rising ground. Rapidly? He did, but time and again I stopped to catch my breath and allow my heart to become less active. But such halting progress has its merit. At one corner by an old stone wall I flushed a partridge. The whirr of its wings was indeed music. We had been out for hours and this was the first bird that I had seen or heard. Then, noiselessly, and high overhead, a sparrow winged its way toward the woods. I listened for at least a chirp, but the bird was too intent upon reaching some distant goal. As I passed up the cleared field that extends to the summit of Helmet

Hill, I confidently expected some visitor from Canada, some hardy sparrow from the Arctic Circle, to flit across my path, but I saw not even a stray feather floating in the wind. However beautiful a country may be, and the outlook here is grand, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment if there be no birds. However artistic in design, or complete in all its appointments, it may be, a deserted dwelling has for me but little attraction. Its beauty is in proportion to the evidence of the happiness of its occupants, and Helmet Hill in winter sadly needs what it lacked when I was there,—birds, birds, birds!

From the hill's rounded and half-wooded top we looked westward awhile towards Mt. Wachusett, whose outline was but dimly discerned, and then, glad to escape a cutting wind, turned our faces homeward, and far more quickly than we went up, we descended and reached that curious kame again upon which stand several of the Waverly oaks. Here we again halted. The sunset itself was itself enough to hold us; but this afternoon the atmosphere was of unusual clearness, and against the sunset's ruddy hues the gnarly branches and interwoven twigs of the old oaks stood out in bold relief, presenting the trees under a new, beautiful, and somewhat novel aspect. Leafless trees seen against the gray winter sky are familiar to many, and all acknowledge their beauty; the same trees sharply limned upon a rich red sunset is a memorable sight. The minutest twigs were as clearly defined as the largest branches; while the great rounded stumps of the oaks' amputated limbs flecked the western sky as bits of the blackest storm-cloud might. I was fortunate in seeing these noble trees at the close of day wrapped in such a warm and mellow light. Giants of their race, they stood in quiet repose, conscious of their might; ready alike to battle in their own defense with the fiercest of mid-winter storms, or offer shelter, in due season, from the hottest of mid-summer suns, to him who loves their shade.

CHARLES C. ABBOTT, M. D.

THE COMMERCE BETWEEN THE STATES.

THE growing demand upon Congress for regulation of interstate commerce is well attested by a report of the Committee on Commercial Law to the American Bar Association at its last meeting in Saratoga, printed by T. and W. Johnson, in a pamphlet of 30 pages. A Philadelphia lawyer, Samuel Wagner, Esq., is one of the number who thus speak the voice of the profession. They assert roundly the need of national legislation to regulate the commercial transactions between citizens of different States of the Union, and that the time has come for the exercise by Congress of the power given by the Constitution to regulate commerce among the States. Broad and comprehensive legislation by Congress alone can properly supplement the limited legislation by individual States. It is not a political, but an economical question, and it extends far beyond the scope of the recent law relating to railroads still on its trial. Business has far outgrown State lines, and trade and commerce require to be protected by laws that cover the whole extent of the Union. The Articles of Confederation made no provision for the exercise of any such power, and the Constitution wisely took good care to make sure provision that the Union should be nationalized in respect to trade and commerce. The consolidation of the industrial interests of the whole country has proved to be the strongest bond of the national Union, and now they ask of Congress uniform laws for their advancement.

As far back as 1824, the Supreme Court of the United States began a series of decisions, enforced and reënforced, in a case argued and decided during the past year establishing as beyond question the proposition that commerce among the States is necessarily a commerce which crosses State lines, and that the power of Congress to regulate it exists wherever that commerce is found. In the language of Chief Justice Marshall, reechoed by his successors, that power relates to buying and selling and exchanging of commodities, and, therefore, it includes not only transportation, but purchase and sale, delivery and payment, and all the other incidents of commerce, and coupled with it is the power to pass laws relating to credits and the collection of debts, and bills of exchange and other commercial paper. A national law on these subjects would become a code for all the States, which would, no doubt, adopt it, and thus secure absolute uniformity. Closely coupled with this is the question of another national bankruptcy law, as essential to a proper development of interstate commerce and its protection. The Bar Association join other national voluntary associations, such as the American Bankers and the Board of Trade, in urging the necessity of a uniform system of bankruptcy law, simple, short, and concise, well administered and permanent in its operations. Drafts of such a law and of a bill to regulate interstate debts, credits, and collections, have been prepared, so that they may be submitted to Congress for its deliberation and action.

WEEKLY NOTES.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY proposes to publish, in connection with its classical work, such papers, by instructors or students, as may be thought to have an interest for workers in classical philology elsewhere. The series known as "Studies in Classical Philology" is edited by Isaac Flagg, William Gardner Hale, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler. Number one is devoted to a critical study of the history and functions of the Latin *cum*-constructions, by Prof. Hale. Number two is an exhaustive treatment of analogy and the scope of its application in language, by Dr. Wheeler, one of the younger comparative philologists of this country from whom scholars have much to hope.

* * *

PART first of the ninth volume of the *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* very fittingly opens with a memoir of the late Dr. Birch who for many years held the post of keeper of Oriental antiquities in the British Museum. The notice is accompanied by a chronological list of his publications which numbers 304 titles. Mr. F. G. Hilton Price describes antiquities in his possession from Tel Basta (Egyptian Bubastis, Biblical Pibeseth). Mr. E. A. Wallis Budge gives the Coptic text and a translation of the Martyrdom of Isaac of Tiphre. Prof. A. H. Sayce treats of the Karian language and inscriptions. The Karians are mentioned in Homer as among the Asiatic allies of the Greeks. Their language belongs to the Indo-European family, and their script is very important for the history of the alphabet. Rev. Dr. Plaeze discusses the Weasel and the Cat in ancient times. Dr. S. Louis contributes a paper on Talmudic Traditions of Supernatural Voices. Dr. M. Gaster furnishes a translation of the Roumanian text of the Apocalypse of Abraham, a work heretofore unknown, but referred to by several of the church fathers.

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THE November number of the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* contains a lengthy account, by E. A. Wallis Budge, of the excavations made at Aseván, by Major-General Sir F. Grenfell, during the years 1885 and 1886. Dr. W. Pleyte writes on an Egyptian papyrus in the British Museum, containing an oracle of the god Amon. Prof. E. Revillout sends a letter upon Nubian Oracles; Mr. S. Alden Smith continues to publish Assyrian letters, and M. le Page Renouf translates an Egyptian inscription copied by Prof. Sayce at Kum-el-Ahmar.

WINTER.

TIDE of the whitened fields and frosty air
And winds that bluster out the blackened limbs;
Of paven brooks that sing a cold despair,
And hanging ice about the casement rims;
Of drifted mows well buried in the meads;
And foddered cattle feeding at the racks;
And doubled noises when the yeoman speeds
From house to barn, with ever-deepening tracks
Left in the snow—or when the steady axe
Splits oaken comfort for the ingle needs.

Thy bitter morning nips the drowsy wight
Who tumbles all awry from blanket-fold,
Aching for yet an hour of warm delight—
Yet duty driven to thy shivery cold:
Anon, his cloudy breath outblown before,
He sledges forestward with jingling bells;
Or rounds the muffled mill or village store;
Or blithely rattles to the neighbor dells
For indoor gossip of the frozen wells,
Or many a nodding tale of weather lore.

And when thy night puts forth the flinty stars,
Cold and far off—or when thy shrouding storm
Deadens the echoes—then, at ruddy bars,
Or deep in cavernous chimney overwarm,
The clustered neighbors make the game go round
With seasoned cider or with russet fruit,
Or footed dances to the fiddle sound;—
What time the harvest lover wins his suit
Below the boughs where bony owlets hoot,
When homeward wheels awake the ringing ground.

Beauty there is in thy deep-wrinkled face,
And in thy furled hand a fellowship!
What though no hedgey, green-entrellised place
Lead to thy latch—there's bubbled drink asip
Where thou makest merry over mossy log;

And open pages underneath the lamps
That startle fairy-ringlets on the rug,
Or wander down dim, silken-tented camps
Of old Romance—and when the north wind ramps,
There's wreathed reverie in thy steaming mug.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

REVIEWS.

THE AMERICAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM. By Charles A. O'Neil. Pp. ix. and 284. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1887.

THE highly artificial plan prescribed by the United States Constitution for the election of the President was, perhaps, the weakest part of that admirable document. Other methods had been suggested and discussed in the Constitutional Convention, and more than once it was resolved to take the easy but dangerous method of leaving the election of the President to Congress. Finally, those of the framers who sought to give the people a more direct share in choosing the chief magistrate were able to secure the adoption of the electoral plan. This plan had, undoubtedly, the important advantage of emphasizing the distinction between the executive and the legislative departments, rendering them coördinate and independent in origin as in work. But the evident intention of the Convention, due, perhaps, to an uneradicated distrust of popular elections on a grand scale, involving the affairs of the whole nation, was disregarded. The Constitution directed the choice of the President to be committed to select bodies of wise and experienced citizens, designated by the people of each State for that sole object. From the first attempt to apply the rule, the pressure of public opinion reduced the men, thus nominally honored with an important trust, to mere machines to register a predetermined result. In the lapse of time so completely has the original intention evaporated that even when the candidate, to whom the electors were pledged, has died, as did Greeley, before the meeting of the electoral college, some of them have persisted in casting their ballots for his name. But though the electors' power of choice was forthwith rendered a nullity, other difficulties of the original plan were allowed to remain until they developed serious dangers to the peace of the republic. The political wisdom of each successive generation has been tried and proved by such crises. The trouble attending the election of Jefferson compelled a partial amendment of the Constitution, giving virtual recognition to the existence of political parties. The dispute in regard to Tilden and Hayes compelled the formation of an extra-constitutional tribunal to settle the contested points. In the light of recent events, Congress in 1886 made new provision for the Presidential succession, and, in the present year, has made new regulations for counting the votes for President and deciding questions arising thereon. Yet all the difficulties of this momentous problem are not eliminated.

Mr. O'Neil has rendered his countrymen a service by gathering from original sources into a handy volume a compact history of the workings of the electoral law and of the various attempts to change it. He shows by what steps the nation has reached its present practice, and points out further dangers revealed by past experience, or by careful scrutiny of the established method. He objects especially to the clause in the Constitution prescribing that when the choice of the President devolves on the House of Representatives, "the votes shall be taken by States, each State having one vote." The undue weight given in that event to the small States he declares to be a menace to popular government. Its pernicious effects were shown as early as 1800, but the Twelfth Amendment, adopted soon after, did not alter this clause. Its practical working would be still more unjust now. President Jackson, regarding himself as once a victim of its operation, repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress the necessity of amending the organic law in this respect, but his admonitions fell on deaf ears. Political bodies never relinquish any part of their power voluntarily. Yet twice only has the intervention of the House been requisite to reach a conclusion in this important matter.

Still more does Mr. O'Neil deplore the custom by which the electoral vote of each State, however small the plurality which determined it, is cast solidly for a single presidential candidate. He pronounces it unjust that when in 1884 in the State of New York Mr. Blaine obtained 562,001 votes and Mr. Cleveland 563,048, the entire electoral vote of that State should be cast for the latter; while it is correspondingly unjust that though nearly 400,000 voters in Pennsylvania supported Mr. Cleveland and elected eight Democratic Congressmen, yet their voice was not heard in the electoral college. As a remedy he declares in favor of the electoral district system, which was advocated in the Convention of 1787 by James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and has since been urged by Thomas H. Benton and Oliver P. Morton. Their re-

spective schemes varied in some details, but agreed in making the district a unit in counting the electoral vote. Benton wished the State Legislatures to determine the districts, Morton sought to give that power to Congress. In either case politicians would have strong temptation to gerrymander. The apprehension of such dangers, though Mr. O'Neil ignores them, has made the people of the United States so far rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of.

J. P. L.

FREE JOE, AND OTHER GEORGIAN SKETCHES. By Joel Chandler Harris. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. Harris's Southern sketches are always striking, from the genuineness of their humanity and their strong grasp of the deep realities of life. The pathos of such a story as "Free Joe" would be almost too pitiful if it addressed itself to our hearts and consciences, and urged us to right an existing wrong, instead of reviving thoughtful reflections upon the varied aspects of old times in the South. There is, however, just the difference between the fiction which puts meaning and inspiration into a great sweep of reform, as, for example, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or Tourgenieff's "Annals of a Sportsman,"—and picturesque touching stories, like these that there is between the worker who puts in the powerful yeast which is to leaven the whole loaf and the decorator who rounds it off and gilds it, afterward. Not but that tales like "Little Compton" and "Free Joe" are as strongly as gracefully told. But what they do is not to shape and mould existing facts, but to work up old traditions and revive and prolong the last faint echoes of our Civil War. Full of sombre and terrible pictures as were the old days of slavery, they furnish a mass of picturesque material which no other phase of American life presents. The faithful slave—the light of whose goodness and truth and faithfulness only serves to render his master's sins more visible in the surrounding darkness,—is dear to the heart of the romancer; and it is probable that he will for sometime continue to be a touching figure in our minor fiction. Mr. Harris does not, however, confine himself to pictures of by-gone days. The last half of his book describes Georgia under the new régime.

"Trouble on Lost Mountain" we do not find so good as some other stories of mountaineers and mountaineering life. The truth is, we are so accustomed, nowadays, to look for striking point and pith in the conversation of the "moonshiners" and sun-bonneted women of whom we hear so much, that we are disappointed to find Mr. Harris's mountaineers as prosaic as everyday people at home. And the tragedy which winds up the "Trouble on Lost Mountain" is too dreadful a tragedy; it crushes out all the meaning of the story.

"Azalis" fills about a third of the volume, and is a rambling narrative setting forth the advantages of the "Pine Woods" of Georgia as a rest for invalids: "Nature's own sanitarium," as the favored region is called. If this account of "Nature's own sanitarium" can be trusted, tourists will find every known comfort provided by the genial tavern-keepers, and, while they recover health and strength in the clear, resinous atmosphere, they may also enjoy unique social advantages in being introduced to the whole gallery of southern negroes, "crackers," and ruined grandees with whose portraits after the life we have already been made familiar.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: Its Grammar, History, and Literature, with Chapters on Composition, Versification, Paraphrasing, and Punctuation. By J. M. D. Meiklejohn, M. A., Professor of the Theory, History, and Practice of Education in the University of St. Andrew's, Scotland. Pp. vii. and 388. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Prof. Meiklejohn's book is *multum in parvo*. The first 85 pages contain in condensed shape what is generally taught as English grammar. Then follow 14 pages on the analysis of sentences: 55 on the etymological construction and derivation of words; and 30 on English rhetoric and prosody. The second half of the book gives 75 pages to a condensed history of the English language, and 109 to a history of English literature. The book closes with 8 pages of index.

It is a bold thing to challenge the work of a professor of education; but we doubt the educational usefulness of "literary pemmican" of this sort. It certainly is not in the line of what the best authorities in our country have been saying of the teaching of English. The grammar, indeed, is a great improvement upon the grammars which were the torture of our youth. It is at once more historical and more sensible than they were. And so far as we have observed, Prof. Meiklejohn has followed the latest authorities in English philology, and upsets a great number of false etymologies, which once were impressed by high authority on the youthful mind. But we doubt the wisdom of teaching English in the analytic fashion still retained here, and we know from personal experience that the memory may retain a vast amount of

such analysis, without the mind having learnt anything. Better we think is the history of the language, but quite worthless for any educational purpose is the history of English literature. If literature is to be taught at all, it must be concretely, by the study of authors, and not by the unreal fashion of memorizing criticisms upon notable authors. By that method young people get a notional acquaintance, which may lead them to read criticisms upon books instead of the books themselves, all their lives afterwards. Not that Prof. Meiklejohn's history is a bad one of its kind. We have found many things in it which please us, and we like the spirit of it everywhere. And we can commend the whole book to the attention of those teachers who have no fault to find with its method, as one of the best of its kind.

Although the author is a Scotch professor, the publishers announce that the book is copy-right. By what interpretation of American law is this possible?

MEN, PLACES AND THINGS. By William Matthews, L.L.D. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The men treated of in this sketchy but interesting volume are Napoleon I., William Wirt, Lord Lytton, and Alexandre Dumas, together with certain clergymen of the day; the places are London, the House of Commons, and Hamburg; the things embrace an extravagant range from Oysters to the Philosophy of Handwriting. The book is apparently made up of correspondence and contributions to periodicals, and addresses to college societies and the like, and, as in other ventures of the kind, there is in it a lack of coherence and system. Moreover, a good part of the matter of it, while agreeable in a way, and, no doubt, effective enough in its original shape, does not deserve the further dignity of book-form. The style of production is not uncommon, but it may be said that unless the further use of such papers is designed from the start—the writer when he becomes a compiler should edit his articles with the more firmness, abandoning the flimsy and ephemeral and giving those really worthy a longer life, fresh and stronger reason for being. A better writer than Mr. Matthews, the author of "Obiter Dicta," lately made just the mistake we complain of in the present book,—the error of regarding periodical and book publication from the same point of view. If both Mr. Birrell and Mr. Matthews had made their books (the last named is responsible for other compilations of the same nature), but half as large, the portion remaining would have double the present likelihood of attracting or retaining attention.

Still, Mr. Matthews is a pleasant, pointed writer, and has at times considerable force. He is a better observer and narrator than critic, and yet the paper on William Wirt, which is largely critical, is about the best thing in this volume,—the reason being possibly the singular charm of the character of Wirt, of whom we have never seen any account which was not interesting. The article on Napoleon adds nothing to the solution of that enigma, while the studies of Bulwer and Dumas, if it is proper of us to so dignify them, are even painfully insufficient. There is, on the other hand, real entertainment to be got from some of Mr. Matthews' descriptive work, and from various of his essays on personal and social topics. "Cynics and Cynicism," "Immoral Novels," "Literary Quotations," "Causes of Divorce," "The Value of Fame," are all bright papers,—gossipy, vivid, dashed off with the air of a man of the world, yet of one who realizes the responsibility of the writer's calling. "The Weaknesses of Great Men" is an especially good example of our author's ability and limitations. There is a reminder in it of the temperaments of Boswell and Pepys. If gossip, it is kindly, free of offense,—and the intention is clearly throughout to raise and instruct as well as entertain.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

SELECTED essays from "The Spectator," edited by Alexander Charles Ewald, have been added to the "Chandos Classics" (Frederick Warne & Co., London and New York). An introduction and notes have been provided by Mr. Ewald, giving the history of the famous essays, the facts of authorship, and manner of production. The essays chosen for reproduction are grouped under two heads—individual character and current topics, and the editor has endeavored to preserve all that is of lasting value, or has a special flavor, in the work of Addison and Steele. We estimate these selections to constitute about a fifth of the complete "Spectator," a reasonable proportion of "best things" when we consider the many topics treated in the original which have no present interest. Mr. Ewald appears to have done his work very well, and many who have been always "threatening" to read the "Spectator," with very little likelihood of ever doing it, can—now that the business has been so simplified for them—set about the work with a seasonable chance of seeing it through.

The J. B. Lippincott Co. have no doubt wisely judged that a

fine illustrated edition of Miss Elizabeth Wetherill's favorite domestic novel, "The Wide, Wide World" would have many buyers. The story may be fairly said to have grown into a standard book, and it is here put forth in a shape such as has gladdened the eyes of American novelists in but few instances. Handsome binding, thick paper, gilt edges,—more than all, a number of attractive etchings by Frederick Dielman,—make this issue of "The Wide, Wide World" a kind of *édition de luxe*, though at an ordinary price.

"Richard Cable, the Lightshipman," by S. Baring-Gould, (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is a novel having all the vivacity, variety, and lightness of touch of that practised and clever story-teller. It is not markedly a tale of the sea, despite its title, but is devoted to the unraveling of social complications, after the fashion in which Mr. Baring-Gould is such an adept. The leading personage of the book, "Richard Cable," is a strong piece of character drawing.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK writes a graceful introduction to the English edition of Dr. McCook's "Tenants of an Old Farm," published by Hodder & Stoughton, London. These publishers have also issued "The Gospel in Nature," by the same author, with an introduction by Mr. William Carruthers, the well-known botanist of the British Museum, and President of the Linnaean Society.

The *feuilletonists* of the Paris newspapers sometimes get extraordinary prices for their novels. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is authority for the statement that the *Petit Journal* has contracted to pay Emile Richebourg and Xavier Montepin sums of between £2,000 and £4,000 each for serials to be published this year.

Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. have decided to convert their business into a private limited liability company under the title of "Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, Limited." The nominal capital of the company is £100,000, the whole of the shares being held by the present members of the firm.

Mrs. Green has been lately revising her late husband's "Short History of the English People." Acting upon his express direction, she has been careful not to interfere in any way with the plan or structure of the book, and, save in a few exceptional cases, in which she knew Mr. Green's wishes, or where a change of chronology made some slight change in arrangement necessary, she has not altered its order. Her work has been rather that of correcting mistakes of detail, and in this she has been mainly guided throughout by the work of revision done by Mr. Green himself in his larger "History." This new edition will be published by Messrs. Macmillan, in January.

Robert Buchanan dedicates his new blank verse poem, "A City of Dream," to "the Sainted Spirit of John Bunyan."

A sufficient sum has been collected within a comparatively very short time for the erection of a Heine monument at Dusseldorf. The sum amounts to 80,000 marks, of which not less than 50,000 marks have been contributed by the Empress of Austria, who is a great admirer of the wit and poet.

The new volume of the English "Dictionary of National Biography" extends from "Craik" to "Damer." Among contributors, James Gairdner writes on Cranmer and Cromwell, S. L. Lee on the Admirable Crichton, and Austin Dobson on Cruikshank.

Miss Winifred Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and called also "the daughter of the Confederacy," has determined to adopt literature as a profession. We have seen the phrase before. More to the point is the opposite consideration, will literature adopt her?

The Dante Society announces that the Concordance of the "Divine Commedia," upon which Prof. E. A. Fay has been engaged for some time, is now ready for printing.

Messrs. Anson Randolph & Co. are to publish immediately "The Triumph of the Presbytery of Hanover, or the Separation of Church and State, in Virginia," by Jacob Harris Patton, A. M. The work will include a concise history of Presbyterianism in America from 1705 to 1888.

Clark Russell's new story, to be published serially this year by a Syndicate, is called "The Death Ship," and is founded on the legend of the Flying Dutchman.

The "George Bruce Branch" of the New York Free Circulating Library was thrown open to the public a few days ago. It is situated at 226 W. 42d street, and is the first free library opened on the west side of the city. The building and lot, costing together about \$50,000, are the gift of Miss Catherine W. Bruce, who honors in this way the memory of her father. Miss Bruce has also contributed \$10,000 for the purchase of books.

George W. Williams, the colored historian, and one of the best known writers of his race, has just put the finishing touches to a

drama which he hopes to see performed on the stage before very long. The name of this play is "Panda," and the scene is laid in Africa. Panda, the hero, is said to be a second Othello in character and appearance. The horrors of a slaveship are reproduced, and one scene is devoted to a slave-market in Charleston, S. C.

A new edition of Dod's "Peerage, Baronetage, and Knighthood," containing all recent creations, promotions, and appointments, will soon be issued.

Rev. Dr. William C. Winslow, of Boston, has been reelected Vice-President for America of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Sir John Fowler has succeeded the late Sir Erasmus Wilson as President.

"Recollections of a Tour in Wales," by P. G. Hamerton, will be published by Seely & Co., London. The American publishers are Roberts Brothers.

An edition of the writings of the late Michael Katkov, the celebrated Russian journalist, will be brought out in Russia, the first two volumes of it having already made their appearance. It is said that the edition will be a complete one, but just what this may mean it would be difficult to say, as it is unlikely that all the writings of Katkov for his newspaper have been thought of sufficient present interest to warrant a reprinting of them. The two volumes now ready fill 1,500 pages.

Rev. G. W. Cooke is to give on January 11th, 18th, and 25th, at the Women's Club, Boston, a course of lectures on the poetry of Robert Browning.

Among announcements for the immediate future by Mr. W. S. Gottsberger, N. Y., are translations of "Don Roch," by Perez Galdos, and "Paul and Virginia" by Saint Pierre,—both by Clara Bell.

French versions are in progress of Vernon Lee's "Miss Brown" and "Juvenilia." These translations are to be published in Paris by M. Lemerre, who has just brought out a selection from the poems of Miss Mary Robinson translated into French by M. James Darmesteter.

"It appears," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "that Mrs. Muloch-Craik drew £60 a year from the Civil List. If there were few deserving applicants, or an unlimited fund out of which to meet the claims, no one need complain; but as neither is the case, it seems unfortunate that a successful novelist and the wife of a partner in the firm of Messrs. Macmillan should have prevented real needs from being satisfied. But there is another hardly less strange case. This is Lord Tennyson, who ever since 1845 has been in receipt of a pension of £200 from the same fund. Now, unless common report is at fault, Lord Tennyson is in receipt of £4,000 a year from his books; and it certainly seems hard that the public, which already pays its chief poet so adequately, should be mulcted to provide him also with a pension. It may, of course, be said that the pension is rather a public recognition of eminent services than a pecuniary solace; but if so, should not the Poet Laureate have resigned his pension when he accepted the peerage?"

The next translation from Balzac by Miss Wormley which Roberts Bros. will bring out, will be "The Lily of the Valley." —Henry Irving's address on "The Art of Acting," delivered by him both in England and America, has been published in pamphlet by the Dramatic Publishing Company of Chicago. —A new edition of Chaucer is announced in London. The editors will be Dr. F. J. Furnival, founder and chief worker of the Chaucer Society for the last twenty years, and Mr. A. W. Pollard of the British Museum.

The new Berlin school for the study of Oriental languages has 115 students, forty of whom are preparing for the diplomatic and colonial service. There are about as many who expect to be teachers and naturalists or explorers, the remainder being merchants' clerks. The Arabic and Chinese classes are most numerously attended, the Japanese and Turkish coming next.

Mr. E. E. Hale and his son have nearly completed work on the second volume of "Franklin in France."

Mr. James R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirke") has been giving before the Lowell Institute, Boston, a course of lectures on "The Early Southwest in its Connection with the Establishment and Preservation of the Union."

There has been some discussion over the fact that Mr. Howells has the plates of his novels made in Edinburgh and has them sent over here for printing the American editions of his works. It was thought that this fact had a bearing on the international copyright question, but it seems that Mr. Howells has his plates manufactured abroad, not because it is cheaper to do so, but because his books are first published in England to secure copyright there, and by having the plates sent to this country he avoids the expense of making two sets. The foreign plates are small in page, and this accounts for the luxurious margins of the

American editions of Mr. Howells's books. To this same foreign medium of expression must also, no doubt, as the *Literary World* points out, be attributed the fact that the characters in Mr. Howells's stories talk in a very un-American way of each other's "ardour," "fervour," and "humour."

The Publishers' Weekly remarking on "The Turn of the Year" in the book business, says: "According to most reports from the trade, the year 1887 closes with a fair record as a business year, both for the publishing and bookselling business, although the conditions of bookselling have not bettered as they should have done, and the desired boom in publishing has not appeared. This year is probably the last in which the cheap library system will be much in vogue, as the field for profitable work in that direction has evidently been nearly exhausted, and it will not be practicable indefinitely to keep up periodical publication of novels at the present rate, now that the quota must be filled by so large a proportion of the poorest English trash that would not be reprinted except under the necessity of "regular publication" to obtain the second-class postal rates. The new year will open with the most vigorous crusade in behalf of international copyright that has yet been made, and with a union of the forces and a hope of result such as no previous attempt has shown. There is also a general feeling that something must be done, possibly either by shortening discounts or by doing away with published retail prices, to get the bookselling trade out of the Slough of Despond into which current methods have brought it."

The author of "Margaret Kent" has written a new novel called "Queen Money," a study of New York society, which Ticknor & Co. will publish at once.

Mr. Arthur E. Welsh, long connected with the house of Cassell & Co., has gone into publishing on his own account, at 839 Broadway, New York. He will do a miscellaneous business, but will make a specialty of fine art and illustrated books.

A fresh intimation is given of the likelihood of a volume made up of selections from the papers of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

We see the statement that a complete French version of the works of Emerson has been made by Madame Jules Favre, widow of the Republican statesman. No indication is given of publishing, but the item is interesting.

M. E. Morris has finished a novel with the title "The Rogue." —Bishop Clarke's "Readings and Prayers in Aid of Private Devotion" will be speedily published by M. T. Whittaker, New York. —The new *Journal of Morphology* is not to be published regularly, but as often as the requisite material is furnished.

Harper & Bros. will publish shortly the two concluding volumes of Kinglake's "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," the third volume of Henry Charles Lea's "History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages," and Stepiak's new book, "The Russian Peasantry."

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE January *Bibliotheca Sacra* contains an interesting article by J. Schwarz, of New York, on Biblical Chronology. He makes a study of dates in Hebrew history by comparison with the Canon of Ptolemy and the Assyrian Eponym canon.

Prof. Francis Brown writes an able article in the last number of the *Presbyterian Review* on the Religious Poetry of ancient Babylonia.

No. 4, (vol. I.), of the Vienna *Oriental Journal*, contains a favorable review of Professor Nöldeke's article on Semitic languages in the *Cyclopaedia Britannica*, by Prof. David Heinrich Müller.

Miss Louisa Alcott is not in good health, and it is announced that during the present year she will write only such things as she has engaged to do for *Harper's Young People* and *St. Nicholas*.

The Civil Service Chronicle and Consular Record is the title of a new monthly to be published in Boston under the editorship of C. B. Norton. It will supply practical information in regard to examinations for the Civil Service, etc., will keep the run of consular affairs, and will give extracts from consular reports.

The Book Buyer says that it is within the mark to estimate the total average circulation of the seven principal magazines published in New York at 650,000 copies each month. The total for the year therefore would be 7,800,000. No wonder the book trade feels this rivalry.

No date has yet been fixed for the appearance of the first number of *Garden and Forest*, owing, perhaps, to the illness of Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Harvard, who is to have general editorial control of the new illustrated weekly; but it will probably be made some time next month. Mr. Wm. A. Stiles will be the managing editor, while Prof. Wm. C. Farlow of Harvard, will

have charge of the department of cryptogamic botany and plant diseases, and Prof. A. S. Packard of Brown will direct the entomological department.

Book-Lore has been absorbed into *The Book-worm*, with the number for December. (London: Elliot Stock.)

A new quarterly review, *Archiv für die Geschichte der Philosophie*, which has just appeared in Germany, will number among its contributors nearly all the chief living philosophical authorities.

The numbers of *Shakespeariana* for December and January contain various articles of interest to students. Among the most notable may be mentioned "The Furnivall Verse Tests," by Appleton Morgan; "Annals of John Lyly," by F. G. Kleay; "Recent Bacon-Shakespeare Literature," by W. H. Wyman, and "Shakespeare Music" by Hugh A. Clarke. The January number contains the notice that the magazine is now conducted by Charlotte Porter. This, we believe, has been the case for a considerable time.

ART NOTES.

ONE of the objects regarded in the establishment of the Art Club is the bringing together of the painters and the lovers of pictures on common ground, without embarrassment and without implication of obligation on either side. For a known picture buyer to visit an artist's studio or to go and see his works at a dealer's with any evidence of interest, is to awaken expectations of a possible sale. The same buyer can study the same pictures at the Club to his heart's content, and no one but himself need have a thought about the matter. If he is inclined to buy or to give a commission, he deals as directly and as privately with the artist as he could in the studio. If not altogether pleased—he can say nothing, and so an end.

To have such a common ground where works of art can be shown by the producers and seen by the art-loving public, is a great advantage. With no fears of appearing solicitous, on the one side, or of being reluctantly committed, on the other, the communications between the two can be free, pleasant, and of mutual benefit. It has been shown elsewhere that under such favoring conditions the market for pictures and other works widens out at once, that good works meet with better appreciation, and that the mercantile phase of artistic affairs is lifted to a higher plane, much to the present satisfaction and permanent gain of all parties concerned. It was hoped that the new Art Club might prove immediately successful in this respect, and it is a pleasure to record that this hope has already been so far realized as to afford every encouragement to those who have worked so well to promote such success. The recent reception at the Club was not designed especially to attract buyers, a large proportion of the works exhibited on the occasion being marked with a star, which the catalogue stated signified they were not for sale. Under these circumstances the report that the purchases aggregated \$2,000 speaks well for the Club's constituency. The pictures purchased, it should be noted, were among the cream of the collection, another creditable and encouraging circumstance. Furthermore, it is understood that a number of contributing artists have received commissions from members of the Club who saw and were pleased with examples seen at the reception.

It may be fairly said that the Club has made a good start and is doing admirably well. The newspapers further state that the lay membership is now full and that a number of applicants have been entered on the waiting list.

Among the distinguished visitors at the Art Club, Mr. Ezekiel, the sculptor, has attracted much attention, not only on account of his fame as an artist, but because of the literary ability he has displayed in a controversy respecting certain phases of artistic development recently under public discussion. Mr. Ezekiel is engaged on a portrait bust of Mr. John D. Lankenau, the philanthropic banker, father of the German Hospital, and liberal supporter of other benevolent institutions, and a most intelligent patron of the Fine Arts. The bust is a private commission, but it is hoped that a replica may be made for the German Hospital. If this is done, the work should be exhibited either at the Art Club or at the coming Academy Exhibition.

Referring to the Academy, artists and others interested should remember that the time for making entries for the spring Exhibition expires on Saturday next, January 21st. Two weeks more can be made available for finishing pictures before sending them in, but the blanks must all be returned by or before a week from this date.

The prospects for a large and interesting display at the Academy are very encouraging, and although no works of sensational importance have so far been contributed, the number of entries that promise to be attractive and worthy of places on the line, is unusually large to date.

A similar state of affairs is reported respecting the Water Color Exhibition at the National Academy. The hanging committee, it is said, will be embarrassed with riches, and will not be able to accept more than half the pictures offered. So far as heard from, none of the Philadelphia artists are sending anything, unless possibly Mr. Senat may offer some of his summer work, but the entries from all other quarters are, according to reliable accounts, not less than 1,200 already. Five or six hundred water colors are enough to show at one time, and if the hanging committee is judicious, the number of disappointed contributors will equal the number who have the good fortune to find places.

In April next another Prize Fund Exhibition will be held at the American Art Galleries, in New York. It has been seriously questioned whether these prize undertakings have done more harm or more good. So far as the awarding of prizes was intended to be regarded as evidence of merit and value, they certainly have failed lamentably; but they at least serve to keep up an interest in art, to advertise the artists, more or less, and to attract attention to the fact that there are such things as pictures in the world.

SCIENCE NOTES.

THE leading paper in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for January is by Prof. L. M. Haupt, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Rapid Transit in Cities," it being the reprint of his lectures before the Institute some weeks ago. It presents, first, the facts and figures which compel a conclusion that increased facilities of street travel are needed in Philadelphia, and then proceeds to compare the estimates of cost and revenue for elevated and subway roads, his approval going quite decidedly to the latter. He believes that the advantage to the community would be so great from improved facilities of transit that the city would itself be amply justified in executing elevated or depressed works, for use by railway companies, or aiding in their construction by liberal subsidies.

On the 30th of last month, a meeting was held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, for the purpose of organizing an American physiological association. The association has for its object the promotion of physiological research and of social intercourse among the physiologists of the country. The association will meet as a section of the Medical Congress every three years. The meeting was presided over by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, and many prominent physiologists from all parts of the country were present. A constitution was adopted, and Prof. H. P. Bowditch, of the Harvard Medical School was elected President, and Prof. H. N. Martin, of Johns Hopkins University, Secretary and Treasurer.

Science says: The American Society for Psychical Research evidently find difficulty in securing haunted houses to be submitted to their searching investigations. Professor Royce, who is the chairman of the committee on apparitions and haunted houses, jocularly referred to this difficulty in his report at the recent meeting of the society in Boston. As Professor Royce said, the name suggesting as it does that the time of the committee is mainly spent in visiting haunted houses and ghost-ridden graveyards, does not describe its actual office. The committee has often expressed its willingness to visit haunted houses, or to pass the night in any promising place, for the sake of seeing, explaining, or of converting from the error of its way, any genuine ghost in the city or in the neighborhood of Boston. The committee has heard of several houses that once were believed to be haunted, but in no case has the present condition of these houses warranted any interference on the committee's part. The phenomena have, in all cases so far reported ceased for some time, usually for many years. A more hopeful field is in the direction of tracing some coincidence between a dream or presentiment and its supposed verification by events afterwards, but even in this direction the results are so scattering as hardly to justify the belief in any special significance in the few coincidences which have been traced.

The five lessons on problems in physical geography delivered by Prof. W. M. Davis, under the auspices of the Teachers' School of Science of the Boston Society of Natural History, during the winter of 1886-87, were so novel and useful to teachers, that he has been invited to give a course during the coming winter upon the physical geography of the United States. This course will be in part a continuation of last year's lessons; but the addition of new matter, new models, more extended illustrations, and the special attention given to our own country, will make the lectures practically distinct from those given last winter.—*Science*.

PUBLIC OPINION.

MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

THE discussion of economic topics was begun in the Senate, on the 4th inst., by a carefully prepared speech delivered by Mr. Sherman. As it was known that he had this work in hand, there was much public interest in the address, though in any case his views on financial and economic subjects are regarded with attention. The expressions of the press all recognize the deliverance as defining the Republican line of policy, and they are almost uniformly respectful and generally commendatory.

The New York *Tribune* declares it "a characteristic speech, from the greatest of living American financiers," and adds:

" Senator Sherman is not only one of the ablest champions of protection, but he is an expert of the highest authority in all matters relating to Treasury methods and fiscal policy. He is also one of the most practical of American statesmen in applying economic and financial theories to the precise facts of a political situation; and perhaps the strongest parts of his lucid and admirable speech are those in which he places the responsibility for the surplus where it belongs—upon the shoulders of the Democratic House which has neglected to take measures to reduce it, and of the Democratic Administration, which has hoarded it and vetoed necessary expenditures for the sake of furnishing Free Traders with a pretext for overturning the tariff. The Senator showed that large surpluses were frequent under Republican Administrations and were invariably dealt with wisely; that the only Republican House of the present decade revised the tariff in order to reduce unnecessary revenues; and that the Democratic House has uniformly resisted every scheme of revenue reduction which did not embody free trade ideas.

" As a practical financier Senator Sherman found little difficulty in subjecting to destructive criticism the President's confession of helplessness in dealing with the surplus. He proved that the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds was not a pretence nor a debatable supposition, but an unquestionable right. With equal success, as a defender of the American economic system, the Senator repelled the attack made in the message upon home industries. His plea in defense of the wool interest was particularly effective, and his arguments in favor of large reductions in internal taxation were equally vigorous. Protection he eloquently described at the close of his speech as the cause of home missions. American duty to home industries, he contended, was greater than American duty to foreign interests. This is the precise issue which now divides parties and is destined to furnish all the politics of the Presidential year. Senator Sherman's speech cannot fail to prove helpful to the Republican cause from every point of view."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, (Rep.), remarks that:

" Mr. Sherman is perhaps the best equipped of any man on the republican side of the senate, or perhaps on either side of the senate, to speak on the subject of the national revenues. For a generation he has been continuously in public life and high public station. His service for many years as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and his four years' experience as Secretary of the Treasury, have given him a practical mastery of financial subjects, such as is possessed by very few if any living Americans. He has, moreover, native intellectual gifts of a high order, which enable him to deal with any subject with vigor; this penetrating understanding is linked with a very unusual command of language, by which dry logic and statistics acquire that entertaining quality which is necessary to make them widely effective. . . . It is perhaps the strongest presentation of the protection case that has recently appeared, and will be found a mine of ammunition for other champions of the same dogma. It can at least be said of Mr. Sherman that he treats his subject with intelligence and philosophic breadth."

The Hartford, (Conn.), *Courant* says that the speech "will make an admirable campaign document, and doubtless foreshadows the Republican policy in dealing with this question. It is terse, vigorous, and full of pithy sentences, any one of which is as good as a long argument." The Philadelphia *North American* declares it "a clear and concise exposition of the Republican theory of protection to American industries," and says that it "lays down a method of procedure to which all Republicans can subscribe."

The Philadelphia *Press*, in the course of an article discussing the address, says:

" Senator Sherman's tariff speech added another to the great discourses in which he has, from time to time, summed the issues and marshaled the arguments upon which the Republican party can take its stand in the campaign of the day. Through Senator Sherman's long and brilliant career he has grown familiar with all aspects and attitudes of the great subject. . . . The fame and historical position of such a man is as secure and certain as Alexander Hamilton's, and he speaks with an authority, an experience, and an information against which history will find it difficult to measure the utterances or sound the ignorance of Grover Cleveland. Senator Sherman dealt with President Cleveland's message from the treble advantage which long public service, success in a chosen field, and experience in cogent public utterances give. In all the discussions of his speech no one has answered it and no one will. Out of its crushing grip the President's arguments drop

limp and lifeless, without a leg left to stand on or a sound bone in its framework."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that "there is no man in the United States Senate, and perhaps none in the country, who is better qualified to refute the fallacies of President Cleveland's message than John Sherman," and it pronounces the speech "the strongest argument that has been presented against that low tariff declaration." It further says:

" It will strengthen the Republican party in its defense of the policy which it has made peculiarly its own, and it will do much to shape the opinion of the country generally in opposition to the dangerous experiments proposed by President Cleveland. . . . It will command attention not simply because of the ability of its author, but because it may be said to express what is probably the prevailing sentiment on the Republican side of the Senate Chamber. . . . The platform which Senator Sherman has constructed is on the whole a good one for the Republican party, and a bill enlarging its ideas ought to be brought into the House as promptly as possible by the Republican leaders and adopted as the policy of the party."

The Philadelphia *Times*, (Ind. Dem.), while resenting its criticism of the President's message, says the speech will be "widely read," and the portions which "are of practical value are those in which he advocates the repeal of the tobacco tax and the reduction of the duty on sugar." The New York *Evening Post*, (Cleveland and Free Trade), deals very respectfully with the speech, though controverting its Protection arguments. It begins its article by saying:

" Our Washington despatches state that Senator Sherman's speech is to be taken as an indication of the Republican policy of dealing with the surplus. We think that there is good reason for this opinion. In the first place, Mr. Sherman is and has long been the leader of the party on that class of questions. He has had more experience in dealing with them than any other member. He understands the principles of finance better than any other."

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, after discussing the details of the speech with approval, concludes by saying that—

" Senator Sherman has made ample vindication of the past fiscal policy of the Republican party, and has outlined in details that will bear little variation, its future policy. He has struck the key-note of the coming campaign."

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that the opening of the activities of the session could not have been more appropriately marked than by a speech from Mr. Sherman, refuting the President's arguments, and adds that the contrast is great between the latter and "the veteran publicist, the life-long legislator, and experienced man of affairs."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

MEMOIR OF FLEEMING JENKIN. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Pp. 302. \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D. Pp. 177. \$1.50. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

RICHARD CABLE, THE LIGHTSHIPMAN. By S. Baring-Gould. Pp. 460. Paper. \$0.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

THE IMMIGRATION ABUSES.¹

THE fact that over 5,000,000 of immigrants, by no means of uniform quality, came into our country within the last dozen years, or more than one-tenth part of the population by our latest census, shows that the question is of grave magnitude and worthy of the attention of Congress. It should, however, be understood that the great American principle of the free admission of immigrants is not to be abandoned; but that principle has always borne upon its face the condition that the immigrants must be of good moral character and able to support themselves. Otherwise they have had no title to our recognition as immigrants. We have never pretended to offer support to universal pauperdom, or an asylum to all afflicted with incurable defects, nor to offer our freedom to the promiscuous outcasts and criminals of all foreign nations. None of these have ever been invited, and they are to be excluded because they have no proper claim upon us of comity, affection, or charity, and because they bring general discredit upon the reputation of all immigrants as much as upon our own native citizens.

The time has arrived, as it seems to me, when it is more necessary to look after what the future character of the American people shall be than to the growth and vastness of its numbers, or to its territorial grandeur. It is not enough that our country is numerically strong, and has abounding wealth. It is not enough that its industrial activities are conspicuous, nor that its brawn and bravery are undisputed even by its foes. Other great and historic nations also have waxed and waned. For many centuries more than half of mankind has remained irrevocably moored to Gothic barbarism, and European races only have made any noteworthy progress. A great nation can only maintain its claims as such by the greatness of its people, by brain power, and intellectual development, and by work that confers honor upon our common humanity. . . .

The greater portion of foreign additions to our population appears to find its most congenial home in our largest towns and cities. Many of this class may be young, moral, and industrious—diamonds in the rough—destined to become valuable by the friction of American training and education; and many, drawn from the dregs of foreign society, perhaps have only

¹Extracts from the Speech of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, in the U. S. Senate, December 14, 1887.

just outrun the constable, and prefer debauchery to sobriety, idleness to labor, and crime to poverty. Meantime the general administration of our municipal governments, with some scandals of corruption and some examples of prodigal indebtedness recklessly imposed upon future generations, if not dark clouds upon popular institutions, is certainly not calculated to make us vain of this part of our home-rule. The splendor of cities, unfortunately, seems seldom without a wretched back-ground of squalor. Municipal governments have to be constructed, of course, from such materials as the locality offers.

Many of our citizens of foreign birth are notable men, eminent in all the higher walks of life, and being mostly of the same stock of the original Anglo-Saxon race, have become thoroughly Americanized, but more than a moiety of immigrants are contented with the most inferior and wretched abodes found in cities, and will not accept of health and prosperous homes elsewhere. Seventy per cent. of the population of Boston, it has been computed, are foreign by birth or parentage, 80 per cent. of New York, and 91 per cent. of Chicago. This extraordinary percentage, it is more than probable, may be aggravated by future immigration.

It must be remembered that all portions of cities which are in the poorest sanitary condition are usually the most crowded and the most prolific. Here the constant infusion in such large measure of the lower type, physical and moral, of divers foreign peoples, often ill-fed and illiterate, can not fail to degrade to some extent city-bred population, and, should any great war occur, the inferior physique of the recruits rejected would be displayed in excessive proportions. Without any interference with the majority of immigrants, whose good character is undisputed, we may at least check the re-enforcement of that beggar-my-neighbor class in all cities which is of evil repute and the most expensive to support.

The independence of the United States was only just pronounced when all Europe seemed ready to accept the theory of Count de Buffon and the Abbé Raynal that on the American continent there was a tendency of nature to belittle her productions, or a physical degeneration of all animal life, including that of the human race, which was assumed to be inferior, smaller, and weaker than that on the European continent. This groundless calumny was rebuked by Hamilton, and was also thoroughly refuted, cut up, root and branch, by the philosophic pen of Mr. Jefferson in his famous "Notes on Virginia," although it may be still an article of faith not wholly obsolete among American dukes and foreign cockneys. Hamilton referred to the arrogant pretensions of the Europeans in the following words: "It belongs to us to vindicate the honor of the human race and to teach that assuming brother moderation. Union will enable us to do it. Disunion will add another victim to its triumphs. Let Americans disdain to be the instruments of European greatness."

The adherents of the old régime in Europe regard our prosperity as their reproach, if not an outrage, and would not now very painfully regret evidences of physical or intellectual inferiority and decadence among the American people. To such a decline and fall there is to-day scarcely an empire or monarchy whose rulers, quivering as they look at their own political and sanitary condition, would not promptly aid, with prepaid transportation to our shores, all of their idlers and dead weights, whether felons or lunatics, whether paupers or rickety idiots, as their free contribution to the solution of the great problem of man's self-government. Their own colonies, after a prolonged surfeit of such gifts, no longer accept the equality and fraternity of penal and pauper immigrants, and we should not hesitate to profit by their example.

By the Tenth Census of 1880 it appears that our total foreign-born population, including their children, was 14,995,996, or 5,000,000 more than the total population of Great Britain when she waged war against our Declaration of Independence. The number of immigrants received since the last census has been 4,344,500, which, without including children born since 1880, makes a total foreign population of 19,340,496, or nearly one-third of our present population. This discloses the enormous attractive force our country exerts upon the inhabitants of Europe, many of whom now only wait for money to pay their passage to America. Our republican institutions, higher wages, land homesteads, universal education, cheaper food, and more generous habits of living will long exercise a magnetic and potential influence over discontented foreigners. The excellent agencies abroad also are by no means slender, and easily aid in the contribution of an immigrant army of more than a half million for our annual invasion. Population there is increasing, but less rapidly than taxation, which in Great Britain from 1870 to 1880 increased 20 per cent., in France 36 per cent., in Norway 50 per cent., and in Germany 57 per cent. The long years of relentless servitude over all Europe of their young men in standing armies have no reduction or abridgement, and the multifarious reasons for foreign expatriation do not appear to be diminishing. We can not afford to be wholly unmindful of the character of this annual invasion if the future character of Americans is worth preservation.

Our contention is peaceful, but with more powerful numbers than even those of the northern hordes by whom the mighty fabric of the Roman Empire was overthrown.

Undoubtedly considerable capital has been brought into our country by foreign immigrants, but there is an annual drain also of large amounts sent back by those who are prosperous. From 1848 to 1885, as far as ascertained, \$150,951,780 were remitted by settlers in the United States and British North America to their friends in Great Britain.

DRIFT.

THE Family World, a Scotch agricultural newspaper, says: "An enormous quantity of potatoes are just now being shipped from the Clyde to the United States, owing to the failure of the potato crop in America. Some idea of the quantity may be gathered from the fact that the State of Georgia last week was unable to take the full amount placed on the quay for her, and that the Anchor Liner *Furnessia* takes 1,200 tons to-day. The freight, we understand, is 17s. 6d., but 20s. is now quoted. If, as is expected, the duty on potatoes is removed when the re-arrangement of the new tariffs is made by the American Government, the result will be that there will be a

more regular and probably greater business done between this country and America. The importance of this to the agriculturist is very great."

Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, niece of the great Thomas, has sent several relics from his house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, to his birthplace in Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire. On the wall of the room in which he saw the light hangs the old Dutch clock from the Chelsea kitchen; and there is also a chair from the drawing-room, a reading-table, and a reading-lamp and shade, a tobacco-cutter from Carlyle's bed-room cupboard, and a medallion of him as he appeared about 1854.

Official statistics show that the Pope's religious subjects in Great Britain and Ireland number nearly seven millions, and that as Empress and Queen, Victoria claims the allegiance of nearly ten millions of men and women who venerate Leo XIII. as the head of their church and the supreme keeper of their consciences; that within the territorial limits of the British empire there are twenty-five Catholic arch episcopal and ninety-six episcopal sees, nineteen vicariates apostolic, and ten prefectures apostolic. The Catholic population is represented in Parliament by 32 peers and 80 commoners. A Roman Catholic is a member of the cabinet, nine coreligionaries are in the privy council; forty peers, twenty holders of titles, and fifty-one baronets acknowledge the Pope as their spiritual pastor and master.

Coquelin, the French comedian, is feathering his own nest nowadays as well as diffusing among the outside barbarians a knowledge of what really good acting is like. In Bucharest and Constantinople he has cleared \$30,000 above all expenses. He goes next to Tunis, Malta, and Egypt; then, in the spring, he will make a South American tour, and then he will gather dollars in this country.

An eminent Russian painter has in his studio two (as yet unexhibited) portraits of the good Count Tolstoi. The smaller of the two is thus described by a privileged visitor: "It represents him ploughing in the fields, with the harrow hitched to the rear of the unwieldy plough, which is drawn by a white horse along the slope. The count's gray beard streams sideways across his blue blouse and half-bared breast, and his cap is pulled well down over his face. This portrait was painted on the spot last summer."

Mayor Hewitt's annual message shows an increase in the debt of New York City of nearly three millions, while for the year 1888 increased appropriations of over \$2,700,000 are called for. Of the increase in appropriations \$540,000 is for new buildings and repairs. The chief items of the increased expenditure of last year were: For the new aqueduct, \$8,500,000; for a bridge over the Harlem river above High Bridge, \$1,400,000; to meet deficiencies in the collection of assessments, \$1,000,000. The total debt of the city at the close of the year was \$132,823,065.15, while the sinking fund holds \$38,604,066.15.

During the year 1887 there were 371,619 steerage passengers landed at Castle Garden. Of these nearly 150,000 came from ports of northern Europe, Bremen alone supplying 52,430. The Liverpool steamers brought 123,000, and the balance came chiefly from the Mediterranean ports. During the year 78,792 cabin passengers were landed at New York, the favorite lines being the Cunard and the North German Lloyd.

A recent note states that the quantity of natural gas daily consumed in Pittsburgh at the present time is estimated at 375,000,000'. The present capacity of the wells from which the gas used in Pittsburgh is obtained is estimated at 1,200,000,000' daily. The boilers in Pittsburgh now using gas are 1,164, the puddling furnaces 492, large heating furnaces 517, the dwelling houses 9,000.—*Light, Heat, and Power.*

The railway mileage of the United States at the commencement of 1887 was stated to be 137,986 miles. The extensions for the year here recorded increase it to 150,710 miles, and it may be said that, in round numbers, the United States to-day has 151,000 miles of railway lines.

Rome, Ga., is lamenting the death (at 83) of "Grandfather" James Noble, the father of the six noted Nobles in Anniston. He was a Cornishman by birth; came to this country in 1837, first settling in Reading, Pa., and removed to Georgia in the fifties. "During the war," says the Anniston *Hot Blast*, "his foundries in Rome were employed by the Confederacy in the manufacture of cannon and mortars, and before and after that period until his retirement from active business life about ten years ago, the Noble foundries and machine shops were a great factor in the commercial world of the south."

One of the two Western free trade Republican newspapers quotes with a chuckle the opinion of the New York *World* and the New York *Herald* declaring that Blaine's anti-free trade argument is much superior to Sherman's. Democratic praise of Blaine is liable to do Blaine less good than it will do Sherman.—*Chicago Journal.*

"There are not wanting readers," says the Boston *Traveller*, "who regard Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor's literary future as more rich in promise than that of Miss Murfree. Miss Baylor has had extended advantages of foreign travel and opportunities for observation and social experience that are exceptional; and she has, too, a mental hospitality to ideas and an entire freedom from local prejudices that give her breadth and catholicity as a writer."

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BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from
\$15 to \$75, according to size. An extra size for corpora-
tions and bankers; also, desirable safes in upper
vaults for \$10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults pro-
vided for safe-renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTER-
EST.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for a moderate
charge.

The Company acts as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR
and GUARDIAN, and RECEIVES AND EXE-
CUTES TRUSTS of every description from the courts,
corporations and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS are
kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company.
As additional security, the Company has a special
trust capital of \$1,000,000, primarily responsible for its
trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIVED FOR and safely kept without
charge.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the
Trust Department.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.
CHAS. ATHERTON, Assistant Treasurer.
R. L. WRIGHT, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.
STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN B. GEST,
GEORGE F. TYLER, EDWARD T. STEEL,
HENRY C. GIBSON, THOMAS DRAKE,
THOMAS MCKEAN, C. A. GRISCOM,
JOHN C. BULLITT.

—THE—
INVESTMENT COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
310 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, \$4,000,000. FULL PAID.

Conducts a general Banking business.
Allows Interest on Deposits, Subject to Check; or
on Certificates.

Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, drawing on Baring
Bros. & Co., London. Also on Paris, Berlin, and Ham-
burg.

Negotiates Securities, Railroad, State, Municipal,
etc.

Offers for Sale First-class Investment Securities.

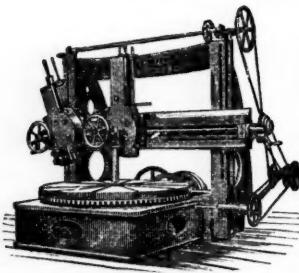
OFFICERS:
WILLIAM BROCKIE, President.
WHARTON BARKER, Vice President.
HENRY M. HOYT, Jr., Treasurer.
ETHELBERT WATTS, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WILLIAM BROCKIE, WHARTON BARKER,
GEORGE S. PEPPER, HENRY C. GIBSON,
MORTON MCMICHAEL, T. WISTAR BROWN,
ISAAC H. CLOTHIER.

WM. SELLERS & CO., INCORPORATED,

*Engineers and Manufacturers of
Machine Tools.*

PHILADELPHIA.



INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE AMERICAN FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.



Office in Company's Building,

308 & 310 Walnut St., Phila.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00
RESERVED FOR REINSURANCE AND ALL OTHER

CLAIMS, 1,383,298.65

SURPLUS OVER ALL LIABILITIES, 461,120.10

TOTAL ASSETS, OCTOBER 1ST, 1887,

\$2,344,418.75.

DIRECTORS:

T. H. MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER BIDDLE,
JOHN T. LEWIS, CHAS. P. PEROT,
ISRAEL MORRIS, JOS. E. GILLINGHAM,
P. S. HUTCHINSON, SAMUEL WELSH,
CHARLES S. WHELEN,

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, President,
RICHARD MARIS, Secretary.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Actuary.

INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST.

CHARTERED 1835.

**NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY,**

BOSTON,

SURPLUS \$2,395,450.73

No speculative features. Annual returns of surplus.
Yearly progressive cash values fixed by Massachusetts
law, indorsed on every policy. Equal to an interest-
bearing bond, with insurance at nominal cost. An
excellent collateral. No forfeiture.

Attention is also called to the NEW FEATURE IN
LIFE INSURANCE adopted by this company, of issuing
Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium
heretofore charged for whole Life Policies.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, JOS. M. GIBBENS,
President. Secretary

MARSTON & WAKELIN, - GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 226 S. Fourth Street, Philadelphia:

The Provident
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 409 CHESTNUT STREET.

Incorporated 3d month, 22d, 1865. Charter perpetual.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, \$19,472,860.02.

INSURES LIVES, GRANTS ANNUITIES, RE-
CEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT returnable on demand,
for which interest is allowed, and is empowered by law
to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE,
GUARDIAN, ASSIGNEE, COMMITTEE, RECEIVER,
AGENT, &c., for the faithful performance of which its
capital and surplus fund furnish ample security.

ALL TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS ARE
KEPT SEPARATE AND APART from the assets of the
Company.

The incomes of parties residing abroad carefully
collected and duly remitted.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
T. WISTAR BROWN, Vice-President.
ASA S. WING, Vice-President and Actuary.
JOSEPH ASHBROOK, Manager of Insurance Dep't.
J. ROBERTS FOULKE, Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS:

Sam'l R. Shipley, Israel Morris,
T. Wistar Brown, Chas. Hartshorne,
Richard Cadbury, Wm. Gummere,
Henry Haines, Frederic Collins,
Richard Wood, Phillip C. Garrett,
William Hacker, Justus C. Strawbridge,
J. M. Albertson, James V. Watson,
Asa S. Wing.